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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER	
29 May 1980	
MEMORANDUM .	
YUGOSLAV EMIGRE EXTREMISTS	25X
Summary	•
Terrorists espousing nationalist causes have been	``,
endemic to the Balkans for most of the twentieth century. Since the end of World War II, Croatian and Serbian emigre	0.EV
groups have been particularly active in terrorist attacks	25X
against Yugoslav installations abroad. Most of their activity has been conducted in Australia, West Europe, the United	
States, and Canada. They have not been able to operate with	
any great degree of success within Yugoslavia itself but have sworn to increase their efforts on Yugoslav territory	
and against Yugoslav missions abroad in the post-Tito	0.53
era.	25>
The main emigre groups are made up of Croatian separatists	
who want to establish an independent Croatian state and Serbian nationals who want to overthrow the Communist system	25>
and restore Serbian dominance over Yugoslavia. These con-	20/
flicting goals underscore the bitter ethnic rivalry between the two groupsand their many subgroupswho often disagree	
on tactics.	25 X
The one feature they all share has been an intense	
animosity for Tito and the Communist Yugoslavia he built. Croatian separatists are the most numerous and the best	25)
organized, but the lack of unity among the various exile	237
organizations has reduced their effectiveness.	25 X
This paper was prepared by USSR-EE Division,	25)
Office of Political Analysis, and was coordinated with the Office of Central Reference, the International Issues Division/OPA, and	
with several offices within the Directorate of Operations. It was	25X1
requested by Department of State. Research was completed on 9 May 1980.] 25 X
Questions and comments may be addressed to Chief, East Europe Branch	
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•	This memorandum consolidates available information on the leading individuals and groups that make up the Yugoslav emigre movement. It also reviews their past activities to provide a better understanding of the extremes to which they may be prepared to go in the future.	:
	The paper does not address emigre groups or individuals in the United States.	25 X 1
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	I. The Croatian Emigres	
	The various Croatian extremist groups scattered worldwide have one unifying goalthe destruction of the present Yugoslav state and establishment of an independent and sovereign state of Croatia.	25X1 25X1
18	Croatia, one of the six republics of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, has a population of approximately 4.5 millionsecond to that of the Serbian Republic (8 million). Since the formation of Yugoslavia in 1918, the Croats have been working to expand their rights and influence against what they view as Serbian dominance. After 10 years of a rocky coexistence, the 1930s witnessed a sharp deterioration in Serbo-Croatian	· ·
	relations.	25 X 1
18	Organized Croatian opposition derived its original leadership from Ante Pavelic, who established a rightwing Croatian nationalist organization called "Ustasha" (meaning rebel) in Italy in 1929. Its most spectacular act of terrorism was the assassination of Yugoslav King Alexander in 1934.	25X1
18	When the Germans swept into Yugoslavia in April 1941, they installed Pavelic as head of a puppet Croatian state. He and his Ustasha killed between 100,000 and 600,000 Serbs and Muslims living in Croatia (the latter is a Yugoslav Government figure). When the Nazi position began to crumble in late 1944, Pavelic and his top lieutenants scattered to Italy, Austria, Germany, Spain, and Argentina. In 1945 Tito and his Communist partisans entered Croatia and eventually executed an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 Croats.	25X1
į	The Ustasha leaders who fled Yugoslavia formed the nucleus of the Croatian extremist groups established in exile after the war. In the 1950s and early 1960s Pavelic's followers branched off into four major groups:	
18	Croatian National Committee (HNO-J) Established in 1950 in Munich and headed by Branko Jelic	-
	Croatian National Resistance (HNO-L) Established in 1955 in Spain by General Vjekoslav Luburic	
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	Croatian Liberation Movement (HOP) Established in 1957 in Spain by Pavelic himself	
	Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood (HRB) Established in 1961 in Australia by	
	Miroslav Varos and Geza Pasti	
18	These groups, along with other minor Croatian organizations, engaged in periodic terrorism against Yugoslav officials and installations abroad. Most of their energies, however, were spent feuding with each other. Until the late 1960s the	
./	Croatian emigre movement appeared to be diminishing in	
25	significance. It seemed that advancing age, factionalism, and increasing evidence that the Yugoslav Federation was	4.
	durable would ultimately cause the movement to die out along	:
	with the original Ustasha leaders.	25 X 1
18	By the late 1960s, however, younger Croatians were responsible for a resurgence in terrorism and a revitalized emigre movement. This new generation came largely from the increasing number of emigres and "gastarbeiter" (guest workers) who have been allowed to leave Yugoslavia since the early 1960s. (The Yugoslav Government is aware of the fact that most of the terrorist acts committed in the last decade have been conducted by the Croatian generation born and raised in Yugoslavia since World War II.)	- 25X1
Š	Events within Yugoslavia in 1971 served to intensify anti-Yugoslav feelings among Croats abroad. Tito accused the Croatian Communist leadership of excessive nationalism and liberalism and replaced it with Communists whose loyalty to the Yugoslav League of Communists and to the federal idea were beyond reproach. These purges came at the height of a liberalizing trend in Croatia that was characterized by its supporters as a "Croatian Spring."	25 X 1
8	While Tito's purges neutralized what he perceived as the immediate threat, nationalistic feelings inside Croatia were suppressed but by no means eliminated. The effect of the purge on the older generation of Croatian emigres was a renaissance of anti-Yugoslav sentiment and hatred for Tito. Among the younger Croats who previously had lacked any strong impulse to identify with extreme Croatian nationalism, the 1971 repression of Croats by the Tito regime provided	
	an incentive.	25 X 1
18	The renewed fervor among emigre activists resulted in the formation in 1974 of the Croatian National Council (HNV) at a World Congress in Toronto, Canada. The purpose of this "umbrella organization" was to achieve unity among Croatian groups by minimizing factional differences and emphasizing the common drive for an independent Croatia.	- <i>·</i> 25X1
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	Today there are an estimated 2.2 million Yugoslavs living abroad; the largest contingents are in West Germany, Australia, Canada, and Sweden. There are also large Croatian communities in Spain and Argentina and smaller groups in Great Britian, France, Austria, and Paraguay.	25X1
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18	While most of these emigres have nothing to do with anti- Yugoslav terrorism, an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 Croatian extremists advocate violence as a means of achieving their goals. It is difficult to obtain accurate or even approximate figures identifying the number of emigres associated with each of the Croatian Groups. In addition, it is difficult even to determine all of the existing Croatian groups because smaller	25X1
	splinter groups often break off from the more prominent organizations when differences of opinions among the leaders occur. In addition, what appears to be two separate groups may, in fact, be only one. Translations of the Serbo-Croatian names may have differed slightly from time to time, and thus one group may have two synonymous titles. For example, the Croatian National Council has been referred to as the Croatian National Congress,	
	yet the leadership is the same for both. The emigre groups may also use several titles to make their following appear larger than it actually is and to make it as difficult as possible for authorities to connect them with their illegal activities. With all these obstacles in mind, the following is a	25X1
	breakdown of the major organizations within the emigre movement.	25 X 1
	CROATIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (HNV)	
	In the past three decades Croatian exiles have made several attempts to unify the various political groups from all over the world to form a single, cohesive, and thus more powerful political body. The emigres realized that a major coalition would be the most efficient vehicle through which to represent the Croatian struggle for national self-determination and to achieve a sovereign, independent Croatian state. In February 1974 a "Pan Croatian Congress" was held in Toronto in an attempt to create a world-wide united body recognized by all Croatians as the central voice for expression of opposition to the Yugoslav Government. At	
	this meeting the Croatian National Council (HNV) was formed.	25 X 1
11	The Croatian National Council is now viewed by most Croatian emigres as a government in exile. It is an umbrella body in which representatives from approximately 20 separate organizations are affiliated. Active membership is estimated at 10,000, with branches in approximately 10 countries. The Council claims to speak for about 90 percent of the Croats in Yugoslavia. The constitution states the Council's purpose is "to actively	- •
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Western assistance for its goal of a "free and independent Croatia." To this end the HNV has prevented its more radical members from

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^{*}See Leading Yugoslav Emigres, Annex B.

will be taken over by the USSR, necessitating an alliance with major Western powers to rescue Croatia from Soviet domination, others believe Yugoslavia will break up, with Serbia aligning itself with the Soviet bloc and Croatia aligning with the West. Both groups, however, believe that a sovereign Croatia will only be possible if major countries (especially the US) offer assistance. A major problem for the Croatian National Council is that it is an umbrella organization with a membership that has vast differences of opinion and philosophy. Thus, it has not always been able to speak with a united voice for the Croatian emigre community. CROATIAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL* (HRV) The Croatian Revolutionary Council was founded on 17 March 1980 in Lund, Sweden. The group, also known as the Coordination Center for Croats Abroad, announced its existence at a press conference on 20 March in Frankfurt, West Germany. *This group may also be referred to as the Coordination Center for Croats Residing Abroad (KOAK), the "Proljecari", or the Croatian Spring.		/*			
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	According to Tomislav Micic, the group spokesman, their primary objective is to ensure that "Tito has been the last Yugoslav." It advocates an intensification of efforts to create an autonomous Croatian state in post-Tito Yugoslavia. The group claims to have established contacts with Soviet representatives to secure support for an independent, socialist Croatian	
	state in return for free Soviet access to Yugoslav seaports.	2
	Mladen Schwartz; identified as the organization's chief ideologist, is a radical and wants nothing to do with fellow countrymen willing to compromise. He stated that "we want an independent state of Croatia, no matter how" and added "the end	*
	justifies the means." Schwartz claimed that Croatian nationalists would make gradual preparations for civil war by fomenting strikes and violence. He predicted that one year from now at the latest, the time would be ripe for his <u>fellow</u> countrymen "to take up the	
» "	arms in the decisive moment."	2
	The group claims that it has smuggled small arms and ammunition into Yugoslavia and that it receives massive financial support from "an interested side." This smuggling was supposedly	
	made easier by the relatively casual controls on tourist travel, and the group's members boast of having access to Yugoslav arsenals. These latter claims almost certainly are fraudulent.	25X ⁻
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	According to the Executive Committee of the Coordination Center, it expects to gain approximately 70,000 sympathizers among Yugoslav guest workers in West Germany. West German security authorities, however, estimate the number of activists willing to participate in criminal activities at a maximum of 1,000.	2
	The Croatian emigres are now presented with two clear alternatives: accepting the moderate, pro-Western approach of the	•
	Croatian National Council or following the Croatian Revolutionary Council, which advocates the violent overthrow of the Yugoslav Government. The Revolutionary Council and other more radical groups may well attract the younger Croatian activists who	
	will want to move quickly in the post-Tito era in attempt to create a sovereign Croatia.	. 2
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CROATIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT (HOP)

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The Croatian Liberation Movement (HOP) is the most direct
descendant of the Ustasha and claims to be its successor. This
group was established by Anton Pavelic (founder of the Ustasha)
in 1957 in Madrid. After the independent state of Croatia
collapsed in 1945, Pavelic fled to Italy. Later he went to
Austria, Argentina, and finally Spain where he enjoyed the active
cooperation of the Franco regime and the Spanish Catholic prelates
until he died in 1959. Thereafter the Spanish, Government allowed
the HOP to operate in Spain but provided no assistance. Following
Franco's death in 1976, the Spanish Government terminated its
ties with this group.

After Pavelic's death, the Croatian Liberation Movement broke up into feuding factions. Dr. Stjepan Hefer succeeded Pavelic and moved the organization's headquarters to Buenos Aires. In 1966, Vjekoslav Vrancic led a splinter group entitled "The Provisional Committee for the Reorganization of HOP" away from the main wing. Eventually the "Provisional Committee" drew away a large number of the Movement's members and emerged as more radical in nature than Hefer's wing. Today there are still two branches that claim the HOP name. Hefer died in 1973, and his branch has become much more moderate over the years. The larger branch led by Vrancic is closer to the radical tradition of Pavelic's Ustasha. Its headquarters is in Buenos Aires, where there are 600 to 700 members.

The Croatian Liberation Movement has one of the largest followings of any Croatian emigre extremist group--probably due to the attraction Pavelic's name has to many Croatian emigres. There are branches throughout the world, the major ones of which are located in Spain, West Germany, Sweden, Australia, Canada, Great Britain and Argentina. In most cases it is unclear whether these branches are associated with the Hefer or the Vrancic factions.

Leading members of the HOP include: Professor Ivo Poric (Argentina), Stjepan Buconjic (West Germany), Josip Biosic (Spain), Mirko Deskar (West Germany), Franjo Jurisic (West Germany), Stjepan Kostric (West Germany), Dr. Andrija Ilic (Britain), Fabian Lovokovic (Australia), Anton Butkovic (Australia), Josip Asancic (Argentina).*

The Yugoslav Government has accused the Croatian Liberation Movement of responsibility for many terrorist acts. While the wing led by Vrancic publicly advocates terrorism, only one incident can be positively traced to the HOP. In December 1975

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^{*}For more detailed background on some of these individuals see Annex B.

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•	Stjepan Buconjic was arrested in West Germany for preparing three booby-trapped packages addressed to the Yugoslav Consulate in	
18	Munich. Buconjic's supplier for the explosives was the then Secretary General of the HOP, Ivan Tuksor. In 1977 a West German court sentenced Buconjic to 18 years in prison.	25 X 1
•	CROATIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (HNO-J)	
	The Croatian National Committee (HNO-J) was established	
	in Munich in 1950 and is the oldest of the post-World War II Croatian emigre separatist organizations. Prior to 1972 it had the largest membership and was generally regarded as the primary	•
18	representative of the Croatian emigre movement. Since the death of its founder, Dr. Branko Jelic, in 1972 the HNO-J has lost	*.
÷	much of the prestige and membership it once enjoyed.	25 X 1
•	Dr. Ivan Jelic, the current President of the HNO-J, was elected in September 1972, shortly after his brother Branko died. Although its leaders and newspaper have condoned terrorism	
18	against the Yugoslav state, the HNO-J members have committed few terrorist acts. The new leadership attempted to give the HNO-J a more moderate, pro-Western image, but did not immediately	* .
	refute Branko's earlier claim that his organization was in contact with the Soviets.	25X1
18	Ivan Jelic and other top leaders of the HNO-J have taken an active role in the activities of the Croatian National Council since its establishment in 1974. Ivan Jelic was elected to the Executive Committee of the Council in 1975 and became its Vice President in October 1977. He was re-elected to another term at the Congress held in	
	London in January 1980.	25X1
18	The main headquarters of the HNO-J was in West Berlin, but was moved to Munich after Branko Jelic's death in 1972. It has major branches in Sweden, Argentina, Australia, and Canada,	
		25 X 1
18	The HNO-J does not appear to receive support from any government, despite rumors of Soviet support in the early 1970s. It acquires financial support from the large Croatian emigre community around the world as well as some profit from its newspaper, Hrvatska Drzava, which is published in Munich and had a circulation of approximately 10,000 as of 1973.	25X1
	nad a circulation of approximately 10,000 as of 13.3.	
	CROATIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE (HNO-L)	
18	The Croatian National Resistance (HNO-L) is a quasimilitary organization and one of the most active of the extremist groups.	25 X 1
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*Part of the Croatian National Resistance, the Luburic Faction is a quasimilitary organization whose members frequently participate in violent attacks against Yugoslav communities and representatives abroad. Two Luburic Faction members, Baresic and Brajkovic, were convicted of killing the Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden in 1971.

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	CROATIAN REVOLUTIONARY BROTHERHOOD (HRB)	•
18	The Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood (HRB) is one of the most radical and dangerous of the Croatian extremist groups. It was founded in Australia in 1961 by Geza Pasti and Miroslav Varos and has branches in West Germany, Austria, Spain, France, and Sweden. Its missions are to infiltrate terrorist groups into Yugoslavia and to attack Yugoslav diplomatic officials abroad. A number of splinter groups have emerged—including the "Croatian"	
10	Illegal Revolutionary Organization" and the "Croatian Liberation	•
	Revolutionary Army." The HRB is known to collaborate with the Croatian National Resistance and the Croatian Youth in Australia.	المراجع المراج المراجع المراجع المراج
	Like the Croatian National Resistance, the HRB is banned in West Germany.	25X1
	Little is known about the functional structure of the	
18	Brotherhood, and it is not clear who its current leaders are and what the membership is. Some of its more active members include Srecko Rover, Jure Maric, Ivica Simunovic, Franjo Percic, Dane	0.574
	Saric, Josip Senic, and Franjo Goreta.*	25 X 1
	The Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood has been responsible since 1963 for at least four armed infiltrations into Yugoslavia. It seemed to be planning another before 19 of its members were	
18	arrested in 1978 at a guerrilla training camp near Eden, Australia. In addition, the group has assassinated two Yugoslav consular officials—one in Munich in 1966 and another in Frankfurt in 1976—and wounded another in an assassination attempt in 1965 in West Germany. It has also planned other assassinations	0574
	which, for various reasons, have been unsuccessful.	25X1
	- CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY (HSS)	
18	The Croatian Peasant Party (HSS) is a well-established organization which, like most of the other emigre groups, seeks the re-establishment of an independent Croatian state. It does not advocate the use of violent means, but plays a major	
	*See Annex B for more details on some of these men.	
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		25 X 1

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•	role in Croatian affairs and maintains contact with the major groups of the emigre movement.	25 X 1
18	The HSS was the foremost Croatian political party of the Yugoslav state during the inter-war years. Stjepan Radic, its leader, was shot in the parliament by an enraged Serbian representative in 1928. The attack virtually destroyed the 10 years' effort to reconcile Croatian and Serbian differences.	25X1
18	When the Germans invaded Yugoslavia in April 1941, the party leader, Dr. Vladimir Macek, fled with the royal government to London, where he established the party's headquarters. Upon his death Macek was replaced by Dr. Juraj Krnjevic, who is still President of the Party.	•25X1
ý _, 25	The party's branch in Canada currently is as important as that in London. Established in Winnipeg in 1933, it has approximately 600 members and is the largest Croatian political organization in Canada. Its leader, Dr. Mladen Zorkin, was elected President of the Supreme Council of the HSS in 1973.	
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and Franjo Nikolic)	to Yugoslavia in 1978 on	the grounds	•
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FOREIGN BUREAU	OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF	F CROATIA	
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eccentric of the Cro	head, is reputed to be one patian emigre leaders. In	1971 he and Velmir	
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current name. Short Foreign Bureau was d	ly thereafter, Tomulic pro crawing closer to the Usta	otested that the sha groups in the	Ä.•
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1972 and claimed tha	t he had Soviet support for	or the formation of	
state of Croatia. I	ront" that would establish t is not entirely clear wh	nether Sedlo's	
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٠	His last known address (as of 1976), was in Frankfurt. The Foreign Bureau is not known to have engaged in any terrorist acts against Yugoslavia; the Yugoslav Government, however, has branded Sedlo as an enemy of the state.	25X1
	COCTALICE DADBY OF CDOARTS (CCT)	
	SOCIALIST PARTY OF CROATIA (SSH)	•
18	The Socialist Party of Croatia (SSH) was founded by Ivan Matic in Geneva in 1974. While the Soviet links with the Foreign Bureau of the Communist Party are uncertain, the SSH is openly pro-Soviet and could be a creature of Moscow. On a trip to the Soviet Union in 1974 Matic claims to have spoken with "medium level" Soviet officials who pledged their assistance to the party.	.25X1
18	The Socialist Party of Croatia advocates the creation of an independent Croatian socialist state probably allied with Moscow. The group is trying to attract the non-Ustasha and non-rightist Croatian emigres. In addition, the party hopes to solicit the support of Croatian Communists inside Yugoslavia who were followers of Croatian Communist leaders Mika Tripalo and Savka Dabcevic-Kucar, who were ousted by Tito during the "Croatian Spring" crackdown in 1971-1972.	· 25 X 1
18	Tom Sedlo (of the Foreign Bureau) wanted to associate his group with Matic's in 1974, but Matic declined. Matic now resides in Stuttgart and publishes a party journal, https://example.com/hrvatska-pravda.	25X1
	CROATIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY (HRS)	
19	The Croatian Republican Party is one of the smaller Croatian emigre organizations, although its leaders have played an influential role in attempts to unify the emigre movement. Its President, Dr. Ivo Korsky of Buenos Aires, was one of the founders of the Croatian National Council in 1974. Professor Kazimir Katalanic, apparently Korsky's deputy in Buenos Aires, was elected Secretary of the Presidium of the Croatian National Council at the Brussels Congress in October 1977. (He was not reelected at the January 1980 Congress.)	25X1
18	The Croatian Republican Party has its headquarters in Buenos Aires and branches in West Germany (headed by Stefan Vrancic of Nuremberg) and Australia along with a smaller branch in Canada. While the organization as a whole is not noted for its militancy, the Australian branch has played a significant part in organizing violent demonstrations against Yugoslav installations in Australia in recent years.	- 25X1
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acts against Yugosl	av installations abroad.	In general, little	25X1
thus representing a Croatian organizati resort to terrorism Serbian Youth Liber	less serious threat to to ons. In general, the Serious the Serion of a	Yugoslavia than rb emigres rarely a group called the bian organizations,	. ····································
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	II. The Serbian Em The Serbs have slavia since the cremigrating from Yughthe prevailing polidominate the new So satisfied during the The majority of World War II and rein London. Their pand they favor the slavia. Owing to their to be even less well their countrymen en slavia, Serbs abroacan identify. Serbian emigree thus representing a Croatian organizatiresort to terrorism	II. The Serbian Emigres The Serbs have been the dominant nation slavia since the creation of the state in lemigrating from Yugoslavia later than Croat the prevailing political climate assured the dominate the new South Slav nation. As a resatisfied during the inter-war years. The majority of Serbs abroad fought agworld War II and remained loyal to the royal in London. Their political sympathies tend and they favor the reimposition of Serbian slavia. Owing to their relatively recent emigration be even less well organized than the Croatien countrymen enjoy a relatively favorab slavia, Serbs abroad lack a constituency at can identify. Serbian emigre groups tend to be small thus representing a less serious threat to Croatian organizations. In general, the Serbs resort to terrorism—with the exception of	The Serbs have been the dominant national group in Yugo- slavia since the creation of the state in 1918. Serbs began emigrating from Yugoslavia later than Croats did, mainly because the prevailing political climate assured that the Serbs would dominate the new South Slav nation. As a result, most Serbs were satisfied during the inter-war years. The majority of Serbs abroad fought against Tito during World War II and remained loyal to the royalist government in London. Their political sympathies tend to be monarchist, and they favor the reimposition of Serbian dominance in Yugo- slavia. Owing to their relatively recent emigration, the Serbs tend to be even less well organized than the Croats. Moreover, since their countrymen enjoy a relatively favorable position in Yugo- slavia, Serbs abroad lack a constituency at home with which they can identify. Serbian emigre groups tend to be small and loosely organized, thus representing a less serious threat to Yugoslavia than Croatian organizations. In general, the Serb emigres rarely resort to terrorism—with the exception of a group called the

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SERBIAN YO	UTH MOVE	EMENT FOR	FREEDOM	(SOPO)
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The Movement was formed in Canada in 1966 by extremists for the purpose of perpetuating subversive terrorist acts. Its stated program is to "sabotage Yugoslavia and kill Tito;" it is undoubtedly the most violent of all the Serbian groups.

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SOPO is believed to be responsible for the bombings in 1967 of six Yugoslav official installations in North America. Some Serbian emigres believe that two principal members of SOPO supposedly involved in the bombings were in fact working for the Yugoslav security service in order to discredit Serbian groups. The bombings, in fact, caused little damage—their main impact was to create negative publicity for anti-Yugoslav Serbs.

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SERBIAN WESTERN GUARD

Little is known about this group, but evidence indicates that some of its members are among the most likely of all the Serbs to become involved in terrorist activities. The group was formed to encourage a more aggressive fight toward establishing Serbian domminance in a noncommunist Yugoslavia. It is anti-Communist, anti-Croatian, and Serbian nationalist by nature. Thus far, its activities seem to have been confined to sending low-grade propaganda into Yugoslavia.

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RAVNA GORA (ORGANIZATION OF SERBIAN CHETNIKS)

This group, along with SOPO, wants to overthrow the Titoist regime and restore Serbian dominance in Yugoslavia. Although it publicly promotes violence, no extremism can actually be attributed to this group.

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III. Miscellaneous Emigre Groups

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Yugoslav officials have in the past expressed some concern over Slovenian and Macedonian emigres, but there is little evidence that these groups are very active.

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Historical Macedonia is now divided among Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece. Political activities among those emigre Macedonians who support independence for Macedonia is also divided. Macedonian emigres have always lacked leadership and consequently have never presented a unified threat. For the most part, any political activity that does exist has been confined to peaceful demonstrations.

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The emigre Slovenians have merged with their new found homelands more quickly than any other Yugoslav nationality—largely as a result of their high degree of Westernization. Most of their activities are confined to cultural and humanitarian affairs.

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	On each occasion they also took the opportunity to promote their struggle for an independent Croatia. During the hijacking in September 1976, the terrorists demanded that leaflets be dropped over London and Paris and that communiques be published calling for a free Croatia. Demands have almost always been made at the	25X1
	beginning of the operationusually via telephone or letters to the press or the host government.	25X1
	Negotiations .	
18	In most cases where they have taken hostages the extremists have been willing to negotiate, and no hostage has been killed. When the terrorists have set deadlines for their demands, they	•
	have passed without incident, and the extremists have been willing to make concessions. In situations where hostages have	*:
	been taken they have been released within a day. The extremists have, in most cases, surrendered peacefully after either their	25 X 1
	demands are met or they realize that the authorities will not budge.	25 X 1
	The outright assassination attempts have resulted in numerous deaths over the years. The extremists seem interested in harming only Yugoslavs, although some of their bombings have killed or	
	injured innocent bystanders. In a situation where they hold non-Yugoslav hostages the extremists are likely to give in to firm pressure rather than harm those people who have nothing to do	25X1
	with their "war" against Yugoslavia. They do, however, take the opportunity to gain maximum notoriety for their cause.	25X1
	Host Government Response	
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:	As a result of growing international animosity toward terroris Yugoslav extremists have been unwelcome in these and other Western countries and have met with increasing difficulty in carrying out their operations. There have been occasional reports suggesting th	
: 18	Yugoslav extremists have been unwelcome in these and other Western	
: 8	Yugoslav extremists have been unwelcome in these and other Western countries and have met with increasing difficulty in carrying out their operations. There have been occasional reports suggesting the emigre organizational activities may have shifted to such Latin	at
18	Yugoslav extremists have been unwelcome in these and other Western countries and have met with increasing difficulty in carrying out their operations. There have been occasional reports suggesting the emigre organizational activities may have shifted to such Latin American countries as Paraguay and Argentina.	at

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Outsid	Assistance .		•
			
T	ne only country that :	is known to give support to Croatian the extent of Paraguayan aid is	
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_	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	to in the comin 1070s that the Comist	
govern D	espite numerous report ment was flirting with	ts in the early 1970s that the Soviet h Croatian terrorist groups in	
order	to destabilize the Ti	to regime, there is no hard proof	
to sup	ort this. The possil	bility that Soviet aid to Croatian n the past or will be in the future	
cannot	be ignored. Many Cro	oatian leaders have been very disappointed	
with t	ne negative reaction :	from the Western world to their activities.	
In lig	nt of this, it is enti-	irely possible that Croatian repre- ade the USSR to support their cause.	-
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	goslav Government Res	25 X 6	
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emigre organizations init			
governments in curbing en has often produced a defi the countries involved. That they are unable to u between legitimate ethnic anti-Yugoslav violence an	nigre extremist a inite strain on Y Yugoslav officia understand the We political activ nd terror on the	stern distinction ities on one hand and other. The question of	
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ntirely from their terro creates very serious prob	rist activities. dems, the real t	hreat is that the	
ould present a formidabl ugoslav federal system.	up Croatian nation of the challenge to the Faced with this	onalism within Yugoslavia he durability of the threat the Yugoslav	
	be expected to	resort to extreme measure	s -
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ANNEX A

CHRONOLOGY OF ACTIVITIES SINCE 1962

	Yugoslav terrorist-related ac outside the United States sin it provides some indication o scope of emigre extremist act	ce 1962. Although not complete, f the nature and geographic 'ivities. In addition, the the retaliatory measures employed	1 25X1
1 5	November 1962	Yugoslav trade mission in Mehlam, West Germany, bombed by Croatian terrorists.	25X1
18	May 1963	Nine members of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood from Australia infiltrated into Yugoslavia. The attack was staged from West Germany. The nine were arrested by Yugoslav officials in June 1963.	25X1
30	11 June 1965	Yugoslav Consul in Meersburg, West Germany, was wounded by Croatian terrorist Stanko Karduma member of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood.	25X1
30	30 August 1966	Yugoslav Vice Consul in Munich, Sava Milovanovic, was killed by Franjo Goreta, a member of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood and "guest worker" in Germany.	25 X 1
15	December 1966	Yugoslav Consulate in Sydney, Australia, bombed.	25X1
18	1967	Three members of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood infiltrated into Yugoslavia with weapons, planning to commit acts of sabotage. They were apprehended by Yugoslav police.	- 25X1
30 18	13 September 1967	Marijan Simundie, a witness in the trial of Franjo Goreta, was shot near Stuttgart. Goreta was convicted for the assassination. of a Yugoslav Vice Consul in August 1966.	25X1
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A bomb exploded at the Yugoslav Consulate in Sydney, Australia. Croatian

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emigres were suspected.

9 June 1969

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34	26 January 1972	A bomb exploded in a Vienna-to-Zagreb passenger train, injuring six. Croatian emigres were suspected.	25X1
34	30 March 1972	A Yugoslav tourist office in Stockholm was bombed. No group claimed responsibility.	25X1
18	20 June 1972	Nineteen members of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood infiltrated into Yugoslavia near the town of Bugoinov in western Bosnia-Hercegovina in an effort to incite armed rebellion. Before being overwhelmed, they killed 13 Yugoslav security officers. Of the 19, 15 were killed during the raid, three were later executed, and one was given a 20-year prison term. The group had been trained by the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood in Australia.	25X1
18	September 1972	The Chief of Police in Karlobag, Yugoslavia, was assassinated. Yugo- slavia later accused two Croatian National Committee membersMate Prpic and Ivan Matecevicof the murder.	25X1
18	15 September 1972	Three members of the Croatian National Resistance hijacked a SAS airliner at Malmo, Sweden (the flight originated out of Copenhagen) and ransomed its passengers for the six Croatians in Swedish jails for the 10 February and 7 April incidents in Sweden. They were allowed to land in Madrid. After being held by Spanish authorities, they were eventually released and allowed to go to Paraguay. Dinko Sakic played a major role in their release and relocation to Paraguay.	25X1
18	17 September 1972	A bomb exploded in a Yugoslav tourist agency office in Sydney, Australia. Croatian emigres claimed responsibility. A member of the Croatian National Resistance was later convicted for the crime.	25X1
18	8 December 1972	An American businessman, vacationing in Australia, was killed in a bomb blast in an automobile outside a Serbian Orthodox church in Brisbane. Croatian emigres were suspected.	25X1 25X1
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	Early 1973	Srecko Rover and Dinko Sakac planned to infiltrate 109 Croatian guerrillas to Yugoslavia, but the plan was foiled when Australian police arrested Rover and many of the guerrillas before they	· ·
1(February 1974	Croatian National Council was formed in Toronto in an effort to create a world-wide united body to voice Croatian opposition to the Yugoslav government.	25X1 25X1
18	4 August 1974	One person was killed and seven injured in a bomb explosion at a Belgrade rail-way station. Croatian extremists were suspected.	25X1 25X1
18	August 1974	Stjepan and Ivan Bilandjic, Franjo Goreta, and Ivica Simunovic paid an American soldier and a German to steal weapons from a US Army depot at Kaiserslauten, West Germany.	25X1
18	29 October 1974	Two Croatian extremists, Mate Prpic and Ivan Matecivic of the Croatian National Committee, were killed in a shootout with Yugoslav police in Velebit, Yugoslavia. One policeman was killed.	25X1
18	1974	Sixteen Croatians in Zadar, Croatia, were arrested and accused of belonging to the Croatian Revolutionary Brother-hood and planning numerous assassinations and acts of sabotage against the Yugo-slav state.	25X1
।४	15 November 1974	A letter bomb exploded in a Zagreb post office, killing one and injuring two. The package was sent from West Germany and addressed to a high-ranking Yugoslav official. Yugoslav police arrested Antun Fillcic of the Croatian National Committee during the same month and sentenced him to 10 years for this and other acts of terrorism against the Yugoslav state.	25X1
.	30 March 1975	The Yugoslav Vice Consul in Lyon, France, was shot and severely wounded as he got out of his car in a garage near his home. Belgrade newspapers attributed the shooting to a rightwing Croatian separatist group.	25X1
		A-5	
			25 X 1

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•	•			25 X 1
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33	13 May 1975	news; Bruss	r Valic, editor of a Chetnik paper in Belgium, was shot in sels. Evidence suggests Yugoslav rity service was responsible.	25X1
40	June 1975	Natio Stutt a ter Yugos	a Vicic, a leader of Croatian onal Resistance, was shot in tgart. Police suspected crorist team was dispatched from slavia for the purpose of killing but they had no proof.	• 25X1
8	17 September 1975	in Za of th	mb exploded at the Kreditna Bank agreb. Six Croatians were convictions crime by a Yugoslav court in 1976.	ted 25X1
18	1 November 1975	Croat to as resta	Perovic and Josip Ledic of the cian National Resistance attempte ssassinate a Yugoslav diplomat in curant in Cologne, West Germany. Mpt failed.	a
8	17 December 1975		nent emigre leader Stipe Mikulic cilled in Sweden.	25 X 1
8	19 December 1975	Duess	mb exploded at the JAT branch in seldorf, West Germany. Croatian ses were suspected.	25X1
18	December 1975	Germa bobby Yugos sourc Secre Liber Bucon	can Buconjic was arrested by West an police for preparing three retrapped packages addressed to the clay Consulate in Munich. Buconjuste for the explosives was the theretary General of the Croatian ration Movement, Ivan Tuksor.	he ic's
		1977.	from a West German court in	25X1
8	24 December 1975	Stutt	b exploded at the JAT branch in gart, West Germany. Croatian es were suspected.	25 X 1
18	l January 1976	of th Stutt	ab exploded in front of the garage be Yugoslav Consulate General in gart, causing minor property e. Croatian emigres were	• ··
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The Yugoslav Vice Consul in Frankfurt, Edvin Zdovc, was assassinated by two assailants. The Yugoslav Government claimed that two members of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood-Josip Kavac and Nikola Milicevickilled Zdovc in retaliation for the 17 December 1975 murder of prominent Croatian emigre leader Stipe Mikulic in Sweden. 25X1 A bomb exploded outside the Yugoslav cultural institute in Cologne, West Germany. Croatian emigres were suspected. 25X1 A bomb exploded outside the Yugoslav cultural institute in Cologne, West Germany. Croatian emigres were suspected. 25X1 A bomb exploded outside the Yugoslav cultural institute in Cologne, West Germany. Croatian emigres were suspected. 25X1 A bomb exploded outside the Yugoslav cultural institute in Cologne, West Germany. Croatian National Resistance assassinated the Uruguayam Ambassador to Paraguay who was the real target of the assassinated the Uruguayam Ambassador to Paraguay, who was the real target of the assassination. 25X1 28 June 1976 Pavele Perovic and Marko Krpan of the Croatian National Resistance attempted to assassinate Yugoslav Consul Vladmir Topic in Duesseldorf. Krpan was arrested. Perovic escaped but was later arrested in Canada and extradited to West Germany. On 9 November 1977, they both received ten years for this crime from a West German court. 30 December 1976 A bomb exploded at the JAT branch in Melbourne, Australia. Croatian emigres were suspected. 25X1 Emigres placed a bomb on an international train; it exploded in Ujubljana, Yugoslavia, killing one person and injuring eight. 25X1 Three Serbs killed in Toronto garage when bomb they were handling went off.				·	
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when bomb they were handling went off. 25X1 A-7	30	15 June 1977		national train; it exploded in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, killing one	25X1
	25	August 1977			25 X 1
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16 April 1980

Dusan Sedlar, leader of Serbian emigres in West Europe, fatally shot in Duesseldorf. His friends claimed he had been organizing a large gathering of Serbian exiles to be held in that city in May.

25X1

ANNEX B

		LEADING YUGOSLAV EMIGRES	• •
			25 X
18	ASANCIC, Josip	Head of a faction of Croatian Liberation Movement (HOP) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which has 100-500 members.	25>
18	AVDIC, Ragib	Vice President of Croatian National Council Presidium (HNV)elected to his second term in January 1980. He is resident of Sydney, Australia, and Secretary of the Australian branch of the HNO (Croatian	**:
		National Committee).	25X6 25 >
₽ 86 89	BARESIC, Miro	He was serving a life prison term for the 1971 murder of Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden. In 1972 he was among the Croatian prisoners exchanged for passengers of a hijacked jet. Later he entered US and was arrested for visa fraud. US District Court issued an order on 2 April 1980 to extradite Baresic to Sweden to complete a life sentence. Recent Croatian terrorist communiques have carried specific threats against any country involving itself in extradition proceedings against Croatian activists. Demonstrations in Australia and Canada have already occured in support of Baresic.	25)
, 19	BAUER, Ernest	Formerly chief of the Military-Political Affairs Committee of the HNV Executive Committee. At the January 1980 elections he was elected head of the European Relations	
:		Committee.	25
7	BEDEKOVIC, Stjepan	President of the Croatian Worker's Union.	 25)
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'		B-1	

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•	e e		25X1
			·
			•
18	BIOSIC, Josip	Head of the Spanish branch of Croatian Lib- eration Movement in Valencia.	* 25X1
(8	BUCONJIC, Stjepan	Member of the West German branch of Croatian Liberation Movement. In 1977 he received 18 years in prison from a German court for	
		attempted assassination. He had prepared three booby-trapped packages addressed for the Yugoslav Consulate in Munich in December 1975.	25X1
) lg	BUSIC, Bruno	Had played a key role in the Croatian National Council as head of the propaganda and publication section. He was shot and killed in Paris in October 1978.	25X6 25X6
			25X1
8	BUTKOVIC, Anton (Josip	Alleged top member of the Australian branch of the Croatian Liberation Movement. He is also connected with other emigre	
		extremist organizations in Australia.	25X1
18	DAMJANOVIC, Joso	Killed the Uruguayan Ambassador in 1976 in Paraguay, while thinking that he was assassinating the Yugoslav Ambassador to Paraguay.	25 X 1
T	DESKAR, Mirko	Head of Croatian Liberation Movement branch in Stuttgart.	. 25 <u>X</u> 1
12	DOLO, Drago	Sentenced to 10 years in prison in West Berlin on 17 April 1970 on two charges of attempted manslaughterone victim was Anton Kolendic, chief of the Yugoslav Military mission in West Berlin. He was released from prison on 30 September 1977 on condition of good behavior. Currently the Croatian	
		B-2	25X1

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•	÷		National Council chairman in West Berlin.	25 X 1
ાજ	GORETA, Franjo	•	Member of the West German branch of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood. He was given a 10 year sentence for the assassination of a Yugoslav Consular Official in August 1966. Yugoslavia requested his extradition in 1977, but it was denied. West German police arrested a Yugoslav citizen in 1977 who proved to be a member of a Yugoslav "hit team" sent to assassinate Goreta. He is now living in West Germany.	25X1 25X1
18	HEFER, Stjepan		Succeeded Anton Pavelic as head of the original wing of the Croatian Liberation Movement (HOP) and moved the headquarters to Buenos Aires. He led the HOP on a more moderate path after Pavelic's death in 1959. Hefer died in 1973.	25X1
18	ILIC, Andrija	Ar jan	Head of the British branch of the Croatian Liberation Movement.	25X1
(જ	JELIC, Branko	.1	One of Pavelic's former deputies from the 1930s. He was a founding member and head of Croatian National Committee.	25X1
			Jelic died in May 1972.	25X1 25X1
18, 19,3	JELIC, Ivan		Vice President of the Executive Committee of Croatian National Council and the President of Croatian National Committee. He resides in Munich and may also be a leader of the Croatian Peasants Party. He reportedly declared that there will be a world wide increase in emigre activity following Tito's death. He is the brother of Branko Jelic.	25X1
18	JURISIC, Franjo		Secretary of the Stuttgart branch of the Croatian Liberation Movement.	25X1 25X1
. 18	KORSKY, Ivo		Head of the Croatian Republican Party. One of the founders of the Croatian National Council in 1974. He lives in Buenos Aires.	25X1
			· ·	25 X 1

KOSTRIC, Stjepan	"Military Planner" of the Stuttgart branch of the Croatian Liberation Movement (HOP).	
KRVIC, Joseph	Former treasurer and secretary of the Croatian National Committee.	•
LASIC, Vjekoslav	Catholic priest residing in Sweden. Reported to have been involved in anti- Yugoslav activities.	•
•	rugosiav accivities.	-
LOVOKOVIC, Fabian	A leader of the Australian branch of the Croatian Liberation Movement.	
LUBURIC, Maks	Former Ustasha General, reputed to have been a war criminal, chief of death camps during the war, and himself an actual executioner. He founded the Croatian National Resistance in 1960a terrorist group advocating the armed overthrow of Yugoslavia. Luburic was murdered in Spain in 1969 in what appeared to be an inter-emigre feud.	
MARIC, Jure	One of the leading members of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood. He resides in Seaforth, Australia, and is reported to have been a co-leader along with Srecko Rover of the HRB faction "Croatian Illegal Revolution Army" established in 1972. In September 1973 he was arrested along with 18 other HRB member at a guerrilla training camp near Eden, Australia.	3
MARKOVIC, Ante	Heads "United Croats of Canada."	

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MATIC, Ivan Founder of the Socialist Party of Croatia. Claims to have visited the USSR in 1974 and gained promises for assistance from Soviet officials. MICIC, Tomislav A chief spokesman for new Croatian group called the Coordination Center for Croats Residing Abroad. He organized a recent press conference in Frankfurt; the group advocates violence as means of obtaining a free Croatia. A prominent Croat emigre shot and killed in Frankfurt on 13 January 1980. He was a member of the United Croats in Germany until Cotober 1975 when he left the organization after an apparent disagreement with the leader- ship and formed the United Croats of Europe. He was suspected in connection with the 1976 assassination of Yugoslav train and the 1976 assassination of Yugoslav train and the 1976 assassination of Yugoslav Consulate in Frankfurt among other activities. PASTI, Geza Co-founder of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood (HRB) in 1961. Little is known about his background or his present status. Arrested in 1963 by West German police for weapons possession and conspiracy in connection with infiltration of nine guerrillas into Yugoslavia. He received a short sentence.	<i>[</i> •			0.5
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			25 X
<i>h</i> (PAVELIC, Ante	Established a radical, right wing Croatian nationalist organization called "Ustasha" in Italy in 1929. The Ustasha is a fore-	į
2,1	ð	runner of most of today's Croatian extremist groups. He died in 1959 in Spain.	25 X
8	PERCIC, Franjo (AKA: PERICIC)	Alleged leader of the HRB in Australia.	25X
18	PORIC, Ivo	Leading member of the Croatian Liberation Movement in Argentina which he represented at the September 1975 Congress of the Croatian National Council in Toronto	***
•	•	and was elected to the Honorary Council Court.	25X
19	PRPIC, Nikola 2, 11	Treasurer of the Croatian National Council. He resides in Munich and was administrative assistant to Branko Jelic in 1970-1972.	²⁵ ×
6	ROJNICA, Ivo	Well-known emigre from Argentina. He is a very successful businessman and has been financially supporting anti-Yugoslav terrorist activities. He is reportedly too old to be involved in some of the preparations. In 1974 he sent large sums of money (\$20,000-\$30,000)	Moreover or so
	•	to Canada and London for Bilandzic's defense and for the Croatian National Council.	25>
	· · ·	Active member of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood. He was student and member of the Ustasha during the war. Persistently	
		advocates kidnaping of Yugoslav diplomatic representatives in order to bargain for release of political prisoners and terrorists. Well known as a terrorist organizer. He lives in Melbourne, Australia, but pursues activitie in Europe. He is reported to be head of the Croatian National Resistance branch in	
		Australia.	25>
		Head of the main branch of the Croatian National Resistance (HNO-L) located in National Resistance (HNO-L) located in Ustasha during World War II. He is the son-in-law of HNO-L founder Maks Luburic	
		and claims to be the head of the HNO-L in Europe and South America. He has been actively involved in some of the more	25 X 25
		B-6	
		•	25

spectacular Croatian terrorist acts of the 1970s, though his role in them has not always been clear. He was involved in and possibly planned the 1972 SAS hijacking. He later became the hijackers' legal representative and solicited contributions for their expenses. In 1974 he brought the six terrorists freed in the 1972 hijacking to Asuncion, Paraguay, and sent them to the "Janko Puzta" camp for guerrilla training. In 1973 he collaborated with Srecko Rover of Australia to take 109 Croatian terrorists to Spain and eventually stage a raid into Yugoslavia. They had been trained in guerrilla warfare in the Australian bush. This plan was foiled when the Croatians were arrested in Australia.

25X1

SARIC, Dane

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Head of the Karlsruhe, West Germany, branch of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood. He is known as one of the most active and influential representatives of extremist emigre circles in West Europe. He was a member of the "Lake Constance Group" of HRB members who were sentenced to prison terms of 5-12 years for bombings of Yugoslav installations in Germany between 1965 and 1968.

25X1

SARIC, Nediljko

In March 1980 he was sentenced in Yugoslavia to six years in prison for membership in Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood (HRB) based in Germany. A Zagreb newspaper report claimed Saric joined HRB in Frankfurt in 1978 while a guest worker in Germany and that he was trained in preparation and handling of "diversionist means" for terrorist activity in Yugoslavia. Apparently his only crime was membership in the organization.

25X1

SCHWARTZ, Mladen

Chief ideological spokesman for the new organization called the Coordination Center for Croats Residing Abroad.

25X1

SEDLAR, Dusan

Serbian emigre leader. Fatally shot in Duesseldorf, on 16 April 1980. His friends claimed he had been organizing a large gathering of Serbian exiles to meet in Duesseldorf in May.

25X1

B-7

SEDLO, Tomo	Co-founder and current head of the Foreign Bureau of the Communist Party of Croatia along with Velimir Tomulic.	. 2
SIMUNDIC, Nikola Ivan (AKA: Nedjelko)	Member of the executive committee of the Croatian National Committee.	25X
SIMUNOVIC, Ivica	One of the leading members of the German branch of the HRB. His last known address was West Germany (1974). He has played an active role in obtaining explosives for extremist activities.	25 X 1
SVJESIC, Velimir	Current Secretary General of the Croatian National Committee (HNO-J).	2
9		2
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		La terr
VAROS, Miroslav	Co-founder of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood in 1961 in Australia. He was a leading member of the Croatian National Committee but quarelled with B. Jelic and broke from that group in 1958.	
VIDOVIC, Mirko	New Assembly President of the Croatian National Council elected in January 1980. He is an emigre writer who has lived in	
	France since 1965. He returned to Yugo- slavia in 1971 to visit his sick mother and after a few weeks was arrested on five charges including the spread of hostile pro- paganda, insulting the head of state, and importing foreign literature and newspapers.	* *** ·

	He was found guilty and sentenced to four years in prison; after he appealed, sentence was increased to seven years. Amnesty International declared him a "Prisoner of Conscience" in 1976. He was released later that year and returned to France.	
VRANCIC, Vjekoslav	As of 1972, he was the head of the Croatian Revolutionary Youth—an openly terrorist group. He is now a member of the Court of Honor of the Croatian National Council. He is also reported to head the larger and more radical splinter group of the Croatian Liberation Movement based in Buenos Aires. The splinter group is known as "The Provisional"	
	Committee for the reorganization of the HOP" and was established in 1966.	25
VUJICEVIC, Ivan	Committee for the reorganization of the	
	Committee for the reorganization of the HOP" and was established in 1966. Jailed in Sweden for holding four people hostage in Yugoslav Consulate in Sweden in 1971. In 1972 he was released as a resul	t
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